



TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1904.
Fair to-day and to-morrow and not so cold.

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KING EDWARD FOR PEACE.

USING HIS INFLUENCE WITH THE CZAR TO AVERT WAR.

Russia's Reply to Japan's Moderate Demands. Due on Jan. 2. Not Yet Published—Czar for Japanese Vessels Brought—Russian Ships Sail for East.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Daily Express says it learns that King Edward is bringing pressure to bear on the Czar in favor of peace. The Express believes that Japan has the most complete war fund, and says that she will issue Treasury notes, which American and English banks have agreed to support.

The Tokyo correspondent of the Telegraph notes a great fall in the prices of stocks, many of which show declines of 10 per cent. greater than occurred at the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war.

It is officially announced from St. Petersburg that Admiral Alexieff, Viceroy of the Far East, has been instructed in regard to the reply to Japan. His reply will be neither yes nor no, but will take the form of reasoned proposals.

Concurrently with this comes a statement, authorized by the Japanese government, that London, the Japanese note asked Russia to agree to, first, a mutual engagement that Japan and Russia would respect the independence and territorial integrity of both the Chinese and Korean empires; second, a mutual recognition of the special interest of Japan in Korea and Russia in Manchuria, and, third, a mutual engagement, in accordance with the principle of the equality of all nations, that neither the commerce of all nations, that neither Japan nor Russia shall interfere with commercial rights in China or Korea acquired by the other Power by virtue of its own treaties with those countries respectively.

The foregoing propositions are regarded by the press here as being very reasonable, and there will be great surprise if Russia refuses to enter upon the engagements asked. There is good reason for this, as Russia proposed a neutral zone extending south from the Korean-Manchurian frontier to Gensu, twenty miles south of Port Lazareff, on the east, and to Pingyang on the west. This amounts to practically one-third of the peninsula, and is entirely unacceptable to Japan.

The expectation that Japan will take immediate steps to accept the Japanese proposition is confirmed by the Daily Mail's Tokyo correspondent, who says that Russia's rejoinder is officially considered unfavorable. The newspaper Asahi says that the reserves of the Second Army Division have been called out. The Admiralty is buying coal extensively at Sasebo, Nagasaki and Karatsu.

It was officially stated at the Japanese legation today that so far as was known there, Russia had not sent her reply to Japan. In view, however, of unofficial telegrams from St. Petersburg and Tokio, it is considered probable that she has done so within the last twenty-four hours.

Rome, Jan. 4.—There is a persistent rumor that Germany will interpose between Japan and Russia, and that the German office is mediator. There is now an optimistic feeling in political circles where there was considerable alarm up to today.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A despatch from Oran, in the Mediterranean, says the Russian battleship Emperor Nicholas I. and the torpedo boat destroyer Abrek sailed for the Far East yesterday.

MALTA, Jan. 4.—The Russian battleship Orel and the cruiser Dimitri Donskoi, which were to go to Piræus with the cruiser Aurora, have been detained here. Admiral Wrenius has received fresh instructions, and it is believed the entire division will sail for the Suez Canal at the end of the week.

TOKYO, Jan. 4.—The Asahi prints a report from Port Arthur that Admiral Alexieff, Viceroy of the Far East, said, in a speech to his officers the other day, that Russia would take up a struggle with Japan if there were only three docks at Port Arthur and two at Dalny, but at present Japan was better equipped as regards means for repairing ships after a naval defeat than was Russia. Therefore, war for the present should be avoided.

The correspondent adds it is a fact that many of the Russian warships are greatly in need of going into dry dock.

PERKIN, Jan. 4.—A report has been received here from Tokio that Russia agreed to give Japan a reply to her note of Jan. 2. The reply has not been published.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Army and navy officers who are familiar with advice from military attachés abroad are of the opinion that war between Russia and Japan cannot now be avoided. Both the War and Navy Departments are making preparations to have officers of the respective services accompany the land and naval forces of the two countries in case there is war.

LOVING CUP TO MR. LOW.
From Heads of Departments Under Him—Mr. Sturgis Not Present.

The heads of the city departments of the last administration gave ex-Mayor Low a farewell dinner at the University Club last night and presented to him a silver loving cup. Mayor Low, who had been in the city for many years, spoke in response to the gift of the cup. The inscription on the cup is: "Hon. Seth Low. Presented at the close of his term of office as Mayor of the city of New York, Jan. 4, 1904."

Besides those named there were present: President Brannan of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, Richard Young, James L. Wells, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Wm. L. Ogden, Gustav Lindenthal, Homer Folger, William E. Cornell, Corporation Counsel Rogers, McDonald, Hawkins, Dr. John McGraw Woodbury, John E. Ewings, J. Rogers, James McKee and Thomas W. Hyatt.

Gen. Greene, Thomas Sturgis and James B. Reynolds were not present. Gen. Greene and Mr. Reynolds were out of town.

NO CHANGE OF CONVENTION CITY.
Senator Hanna's Reply to Invitation of Saratoga Business Men.

SARATOGA, Jan. 4.—Senator Marcus A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, in reply to the invitation sent by Saratoga, writes to C. B. Thomas, president of the Business Men's Association, as follows:

"I do not anticipate any change in the place of holding the convention, and the factory arrangements will doubtless be made with the hotels at Chicago."

The Saratoga invitation included the statement that should the committee consider its vote naming Chicago for the national convention and this place be substituted, the hotels here would not exact excessive rates.

CUBAN LOAN BILL PASSED.

Only One Senator Voted Against It in Its Modified Form.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
HAVANA, Jan. 4.—The Senate passed the Loan bill to-day, only one vote being cast against it. The law of Feb. 27 is modified as follows:

Article I. authorizes the President to issue bonds for external debt to an amount not to exceed \$35,000,000, at the rate of \$4.80 per pound sterling, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. and redeemable in forty years. The principal and interest will be exempt from all kinds of taxes now existing or that may exist in the future.

By Article II. the Republic of Cuba pledges its good faith for the punctual payment of the interest and sinking fund. The Executive is empowered to pledge the customs receipts in any form or manner he thinks fitting for the above purpose. The President is also authorized to agree to the conditions of issue and service of this loan, and is to report to Congress the result of the operation.

To guarantee the sinking fund and interest on the loan in fulfillment of clause 3 of Article XIX. of the Constitution, a special permanent tax is created on the manufacture, sale and consumption of certain articles.

Article VII. provides that the loan shall be devoted to the payment of the Cuban revolutionary army, so far as it will go. Congress, in view of the amount of salaries of the dissolved army which may remain unpaid, will provide as to the manner in which the loan will settle the liability, though without in any way affecting the guarantee of the loan made under the present law.

Article VIII. is the same as in the old law. Senator Zayas opposed the bill because it does not provide for the payment of the bonds of 1896, and also because if the loan should be placed at less than 90, it would prejudice the city loan of \$25,000,000, which was contracted at 90.

Senator Sangrily objected to Article II., which he declared was unworthy of the republic.

KAISER CLOSING THEATRE.

Royal Opera House Shut Till Certain Changes Have Been Made.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Emperor William has issued an order that the Royal Opera House shall be closed until certain work for the protection of the lives and health of those engaged in performances there has been completed.

The Emperor's resolve to close the opera house followed a report from the chief of police and the chief of the fire brigade, who caused experts to examine the house on Saturday. Additional exits from the stage will be built and the wooden staircases will be made fireproof. The stage will be rebuilt.

It is probable that the house will be subsequently largely rebuilt, as from the stage, which is in a rear building, escape is almost impossible. The work will begin to-morrow.

EX-GOV. TAFT IN TOKIO.

A Reception in His Honor at the American Legation.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
TOKIO, Jan. 4.—Ex-Gov. Taft and his family, who are on their way to the United States from Manila, arrived here this morning. A reception in his honor was given at the American Legation. A number of guests were present, including members of the Japanese royal family.

RIVAL OLNEY BOOMS.
Massachusetts Democrats at Odds Over the Honor of Starting Them.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—A sharp contest is being waged inside the Democratic party of Massachusetts over the question of who started the Olney Presidential boom. So far four claimants have turned up. They are Josiah Quincy, John F. Fitzgerald, William S. McNary and Col. William A. Gaston.

At the bottom of Congressman McNary's declaration that New England was for Olney was a clever political scheme. Col. Gaston objects to McNary remaining at the head of Democratic State committee and claims that he has been laid to turn down at the annual meeting. McNary got wind of the plot and asked Gaston if he was going to be put aside.

Col. Gaston denied it, but the Congressman realized that the launching of a Presidential boom by the Gaston men would put his committee out of business, so he appropriated whatever political prestige that comes from such a move by saying that Olney would endorse in the contest.

Col. Gaston now seems to want to throw cold water on the Olney boom as started by McNary, and at the same time put forth one himself. To-day Col. Gaston said: "As far as I know, Mr. Olney is not a candidate. He has never in the slightest degree intimated a desire for this nomination, or authorized any declaration to that end."

"The demand for his candidacy by leading Democrats all over the United States is based on his acknowledged availability, and is compared with any other Democratic suggestion for the nomination. The Democratic party is fortunate in having such a man. His courage and ability are approved by a far wider circle of opinion than that of President Roosevelt, and if the people have the opportunity to choose between these two men, the Democratic party would be successful only when it has been a conservative party, and it has its best opportunity this year. If the party is looking for a man to win, then Richard Olney is the man."

MINE LEADERS REPORTED.
Press Censorship Established in a Colorado County.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 4.—Under the proclamation issued by Gov. Peabody declaring San Miguel county to be in a state of insurrection and giving the military full power to use such measures as they deem proper to restore peace, Major Zeph T. Hill, commander of the military at Telluride, has established a strict press censorship and taken control of both telegraph and telephone lines.

Major Hill rounded up twenty-five of the leading union agitators, including President Miller of the Miners' Union, and marched them to the railroad station.

A detachment was sent to the office of Eugene Engley, ex-Army-General of Colorado and now representing members of the Miners' Union. He was arrested and ordered deported. All were warned not to return to Telluride.

SENIOR HANNA GOES TO CHICAGO.
CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—Senator Hanna did not see many callers to-day, being anxious to leave for Chicago early this evening on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. McCormick. He expects to stay nearly the entire week.

SEVEN TO TWO FOR GEN. WOOD

SENATE COMMITTEE VOTES IN FAVOR OF HIS PROMOTION.

Two Democrats, Cockrell and Pettus, Vote With the Majority—Scott, Republican, and Blackburn, Democrat, Vote No.—Report Exonerates Wood of Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs this morning, by vote of 7 to 2, agreed to report favorably the nomination of Brig.-Gen. Wood to be a Major-General. Messrs. Hawley, Proctor and Hale were absent, but Mr. Proctor voted by proxy. Those voting to report favorably were Messrs. Warren, Cook, Quarles, Foraker, Alger, Proctor, Cockrell and Pettus, and those voting unfavorably were Messrs. Scott and Blackburn.

In the executive session this afternoon the nomination was reported to the Senate, accompanied by a report by Senator Foraker reviewing the testimony heard by the committee during its recent hearings. The report represents the views of Senator Foraker alone, although other members of the committee favoring Gen. Wood's promotion agree with his conclusions.

Mr. Foraker's report makes the statement that the utmost latitude was given to witnesses and that the only restriction was that purely hearsay testimony should not be received, and that even this restriction was removed in some cases. The report takes up each of the charges against Gen. Wood and discusses the testimony for and against them.

Of Charge No. 1, to the effect that Gen. Wood, as Military Governor of Cuba, issued orders and instructions to the courts in the postal cases, in violation of the code and prejudicial to the rights of persons on trial, Mr. Foraker holds that Gen. Wood had acted in him not only executive but all legislative authority, and that he had power to alter or amend the code.

His orders, therefore, had the effect of amending the law instead of violating it. Furthermore, Mr. Foraker argues, Gen. Wood acted under instructions of the Secretary of War, who in his testimony before the committee approved of all that Gen. Wood had done in the postal cases.

Mr. Foraker discusses the Cuban postal frauds at some length, referring to the false credit to Neely on account of the alleged destruction of sugar cane, and to about \$100,000. Regarding Major Rathbone's connection with the matter, Mr. Foraker says:

Rathbone's relation to this transaction was shown by Gen. Foraker's report to be of such a character that he is not to be considered as a participant in the fraud. He was in the fraud perpetrated in connection with the destruction of the sugar cane stamps, and he was in the opinion of Mr. Foraker, guilty of numerous frauds of various kinds on his own account.

Whether he was guilty of any of the offenses so charged or entirely innocent of the same, the proof was not the province of the committee, and the committee did not make it its business to determine. The object of the investigation was to ascertain whether there was any basis for the charges made by Rathbone against Gen. Wood.

In referring to Rathbone's allegation that Gen. Wood arbitrarily ordered his (Rathbone's) arrest and imprisonment, Mr. Foraker says: "Gen. Wood's telegram making such order and says: 'The Judge fixed the bond at the amount named by Gen. Wood, presumably because he was in a hurry to get the case out of court, and he was not to be considered as a participant in the fraud. He was in the fraud perpetrated in connection with the destruction of the sugar cane stamps, and he was in the opinion of Mr. Foraker, guilty of numerous frauds of various kinds on his own account.'

Charge No. 3, that Gen. Wood accepted gifts from the Jai Alai gambling concern, to which he had given the exclusive concession in violation of the so-called Runcie law, is discussed at length by Mr. Foraker. He makes the admission of overwhelming evidence that Gen. Wood did in fact accept such gifts, but his excuse is thus given:

In the mere fact that Gen. Wood accepted gifts from the Jai Alai society, there is nothing to be criticized. It is simply in his acceptance of the gifts that the committee fully agreed with the Secretary of War, who in his review of the same charge found that the gifts were accepted by Gen. Wood, and that he was not to be considered as a participant in the fraud. He was in the fraud perpetrated in connection with the destruction of the sugar cane stamps, and he was in the opinion of Mr. Foraker, guilty of numerous frauds of various kinds on his own account."

The evidence, Mr. Foraker says, affirmatively refutes the insinuation that Gen. Wood was guilty of corruption. He says that he saw that Gen. Wood did not grant any concession to the Jai Alai society of any such character, and that he was not to be considered as a participant in the fraud. He was in the fraud perpetrated in connection with the destruction of the sugar cane stamps, and he was in the opinion of Mr. Foraker, guilty of numerous frauds of various kinds on his own account."

It is not a gambling game," testified Mr. Root, "any more than horse racing is a gambling game."

The fourth charge relates to the so-called Runcie article, in which it was alleged that Gen. Wood, in compliance with Major Runcie, prepared and published an article reflecting adversely upon Major-General Brooke. Senator Foraker says:

The only question is whether or not Gen. Wood made a truthful statement of the President's opinion that in no far there was any conflict they should accept the statements of Major Runcie. For these reasons the committee conclude that the so-called Runcie article was prepared and published in the manner shown without the knowledge or approval of the part of Gen. Wood as to its character, and that he was not guilty of any misstatements or misrepresentations in connection therewith.

The fifth charge made by Major Rathbone, alleging that Gen. Wood directed and caused the auditor of Cuba to violate the law in the treatment of accounts, is dismissed by Mr. Foraker with the statement that there is absolutely no testimony whatever to warrant the making of such a charge.

Their pages of the report are devoted to the charge that Gen. Wood utilized the services of ex-convict Bellairs to depose Gen. Brooke and secure to himself the vacancy thus created.

"This charge, in view of testimony," says Mr. Foraker, "seems to be a very spiteful and malicious one, made without excuse of any kind in the spirit of revenge and wanton vilification."

Mr. Foraker declares that the testimony shows that Gen. Wood had nothing whatever to do with Bellairs' employment by the Associated Press, nor with his transfer from Santiago to Havana and from Havana to China.

Secretary Root's testimony on the question of the Castaneda concession is quoted at length as disproving the charge that Gen. Wood had improperly, if not corruptly, granted the concession.

Some space is given by Mr. Foraker to the charges made by Alexis B. Frye, formerly superintendent of schools in Cuba, that Gen. Wood was guilty of falsehood and bad faith in school matters of Cuba.

Mr. Foraker omits the specific testimony furnished by Frye regarding the charges against Gen. Wood. He does, however, admit that Mr. Frye testified that a letter which he wrote to the Secretary of War, "did not excuse Wood of any lies he told or for anything else," and that Gen. Wood misled him and made misrepresentations to him and to Frye, who, until he was removed from his position, was in the position of a witness, and that it was in consequence of that kind of things that he resigned. Mr. Foraker concludes on this point as follows:

"Mr. Frye's testimony shows on its face that he is an emotional and excitable and unreliable witness and that the charges against him are not to be considered as a participant in the fraud. He was in the fraud perpetrated in connection with the destruction of the sugar cane stamps, and he was in the opinion of Mr. Foraker, guilty of numerous frauds of various kinds on his own account."

The statement that Gen. Wood was guilty of insubordination or, as Gen. Brooke expressed it, "conduct verging very closely upon it," is answered, says Mr. Foraker, by the fact that Gen. Wood was in the position of a witness, and that it was in consequence of that kind of things that he resigned. Mr. Foraker concludes on this point as follows:

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